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will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and alike reduction of 25 per cent. (or one fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GLIMPSES OF MEN. THINGS, AND PLACES.

LONG ISLAND SOUND,
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1851.
If the traveller would enjoy, as I have to-night, the largest and grandest panoramic view, in the shortest time, of the city and harbor of New York and the opposite shores of Brooklyn, Williams-burg, &c., let him at 5 o'clock step on board one of the floating palaces that nightly glide over Long Island Sound, between New York and Boston. He will find them on the North River, within three or four piers of the Battery; and if he happen to hit the "Empire State," of the Fall River line, as I did on the present occasion, he need not trouble him elf to look further, for Aladin's lamp itself could hardly improve his condition. Let him the improve his condition. Let him take a cool seat under the awning on the promensde deck, as the Isviathan steamer Which of the ripe scholars, or poets, or philosophers of the slowly moves out from the pier, presenting for the first scene land is he? Reader listen: he is a self-taught North American of the panorame, on the opposite above of the Hudson, Jersey Indian! His schoolmaster has been his own keen observaof the panorams, on the opposite shore of the Hudson, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the Bergen hills. Then, with a graceful curve and cautious direction among the numerous boats sweeps round the Battery to the East River or entrance to the "Sound," presenting at the same time a beautiful view of the Battery and Castle Garden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left, Governor's Island with the fort on the right and State Carden on the left of the right and the Island with the fort on the right, and Staten Island in the distance down the Bay. Now her speed gradually increases, but still, like the elephant in the managerie, she walks care fully among the lesser craft, causing them indeed to jostle and roll, but trampling none of them under her feet. Here opens to the traveller the third scene of the panorama, in a forest of masts on the left hand stretching up the East River as far as the eye can reach, and on the right hand the inviting shore and scenery of Brooklyn, the long range of the Atlantic dock stores, the tunnel of the Long Island railroad, the "Brooklyn heights," the Montague bridge over Furman street, at the foot of the heights, for the accommodation of a new ferry to connect with Wall street, the bridge above the Montague bridge at the top of the heights to preserve unbroken that grand promenade, and finally the elegant blocks of dwellings and the numerous spires of the whole "city of churches."

But we must look quick, nor linger long, for the steamer quickens her step; Brooklyn is behind us, and here is Wallabout Bay close at our right hand, with the navy yard, and the big ships, and the big ship-houses, and the gigantic dry-dock, and the mighty array of warlike apparatus. But no; it is no longer Wallabout Bay we are looking at, for two minutes have elapsed, and there is now passing in review before us the fine young village of Williamsburg, with its thirty thousand inhabitants. But we must look left as well as right, for on the New York side we are also passing Corlaer's Hook and dry-dock, and the most extensive array of ship-yard work to be found on any one spot upon this continent, or perhaps weekly paper published in New York, devoted in the world. Here are built the leviathan steamers which are now turning the Atlantic ocean into a ferry, and the clipper ships which are exciting the admiration of the maritime world. purpose, to turn out a moderate-sized ship a day the year consideration to look upon with favor and to extend crime of any attempt to dissolve the Union or weaken the to the largest class of seventy-four gun ships, some of them much elated with his novel position, and seems to discourse he received the heartiest and fullest applause from being about three thousand and five hundred tons. And the be sanguine of success. I hope he may not be disappointed. tendency is still to increase the size. An intelligent ship. He had published one number, and the second was about hour and a quarter, he paid a beautiful tribute to the memory builder in New York is said to have lately declared his belief going to press with an edition of three thousand, though he of the late Joseph Buckminstru, who forty years ago filled that within ten years it would be the fashion to build ocean had but five hundred subscribers. And yet he told me he stenmers of five or six thousand tons burden.

But stay; where are we! We have mused too long. We have lost sight of Corlaer's Hook and Williamsburg, and the pretty young village of "Green Point" is far behind us, having received scarcely a passing glance; and now we are it; and I wish now I had remonstrated with him more shooting by Blackwell's Island, the abode of the thousands of strongly against the idea, for I think it would be sure to New York criminals, and now by Randell's Island, the home of the thousands of the New York poor. Fifteen or twenty buildings, many of them large and extensive blocks, mostly constructed of stone, are seen as we glide swittly by these two Islands. But look, here comes a fair village on either hand, Astoria to the right and Harlem to the left. They are not Scylla and Charybdis, but are truly what they seem-villages lovely to look upon and pleasant to dwell in. But have a care, for both Scylla and Charybdis united lie boiling and foaming between these villages, and directly in our path. Even while we are yet speaking the daring steamer has plunged fearlessly into the whirling tide of "Hell Gate." there many a gallant vessel has been wrecked and her shattered bones strewed along the shore. It is gratifying to know that an effort is about to be made to remove the dangers of this noted pass in Long Island Sound. Large rocks here rise up in deep water to within a few feet of the surface, and as the tide sets in and out they literally "make the deep to boil like a pot." A gentleman has offered for a certain sum to blast these rocks away, deep enough for the largest vessels to pass them at low water in perfect safety, and the of the muses. These omnibuses, by the way, are almost amount required I believe has been guarantied.

The strong arm of steam has carried the floating palace steadily and sefely through the boiling tide, unscathed by whirlpool or rock, and veering our course a little to the right we are gliding over a broad smooth bay, and watching the hills and valleys, the promontories and bold headlands along the northern shore of Long Island. That deep cove is Flushing Bay, and that is Hemstead Harbor-and that, and that-I will consult the map the first opportunity and learn their mames. In the mean time let us withdraw our eyes from the But times have changed, and, from some cause or other, the world without, for night is beginning to close upon us, and public interest in "commencement day" has very much disee what sort of a world there is within this huge magnificent amer. I now promenade the long saloon of the upper deck. It is a splendid palace, fit for kings and princes, and some two to the wants and the spirit of the age, but continue to stand hundred "sovereign people" of this free Republic are using it as though it were just fit for them. Lounging upon easy world. I am no restless or heedless advocate for " progress" chairs, reclining upon gorgeous sofas, walking over rich Brus- in any thing. "The race is not to the swift." If I have sels carpets, and talking of politics and Presidential candidates, specie and speculation, California and Canton, Newport and But, after all, I aminclined to think that no less to the university Saratogs, the common dwellers of the saloon make it a genuine republic, where every one feels himself as independent so often quoted, "Tempora mutantur, et mutamur in illis. and as good as his neighbor, and sits, and walks, and reads, Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, has had the boldness and talks as best suits him. On each side of the grand sa- and I think the sound philosophical penetration, to bend his loon is a long range of state rooms. These are the private college to the times, and to modify the periods and courses residences of gentlemen and their families. Each occupant of instruction to meet the wants of the people and the condihas the key to his own premises, and some of the fussy old tions of the passing age. But this is a subject to which ladies and some of the smart young misses appear to feel as hope to recur at some future time. I was speaking of the frequent locking and unlocking of their doors, as the Virginia which appears to me quite perceptible even in the last three chief Opechancanough manifested in locking and unlocking years. The weather yesterday was favorable, but the gathtwenty times a day the door of the new house built for him ering of people at Harvard commencement was considerably by Capt. John Smith.

below. Here is the "Capn's office," where all have to and every where else throughout the village, its beautiful " walk up and settle;" here are huge piles of merchandise streets and university grounds, very few people were to be on freight of various descriptions; and here the principal business and work of the ship is performed. Away on the formany years, speaking of the public losing their interest in ward deck are beggege care, and horses, and carriages, and the day, remarked that outside of the chapel it really seemed smokers, and jokers; but if you do not like tobacco better more quiet through the whole village than on ordinary days; than I do you will not care to tarry here leng ; so let us return fe wer people were astir, and there seemed to be less life and to midships, near the "Capn's office," and, having taken a scrivity.

invitingly open for that purpose, let us descend another stairway into the principal division of the ship-the general cabin This is a most capacious apartment, extending the whole length of the steamer, and fitted up on each side with three or four hundred curtained berths for sleeping. In one end of the cabin are long tables, richly furnished, covered with the luxuries of the season, and plates for two or three hundred to be seated at supper. But eating is no invention of modern

times, and let that pass. Having enjoyed the cool breezes of the evening in promenading the upper deck, between nine and ten o'clock eturn for the night to the grand cabin below. Here some are still walking and talking, some are sitting by the tables looking over a newspaper or magazine, or perhaps the last trasby novel, and many have already turned into their berths. But there is one individual seated alone at a central table and writing with "the pen of a ready writer." He attracts my ttention, and I walk back and forth and observe his move I perceive his writing breaks at regular intervals of four lines and on a little closer view it is evident they are the measure lines of poetry. Occasionally the writer appears to pause Indian! His schoolmaster has been his own keen obsetion; Nature has furnished his books, and his only A Mater is the wild forest woods. Do you ask me if I am sure

this is Mr. Copway?"
"That is my name," said he gravely, laying down his per "I thought so," I continued, "and having heard a good deal of you, and having yesterday met with a copy of your paper, lately published, I was desirous to speak to you, and to learn what was the prospect of your interesting enter-

Upon this his grave look instantly vanished, and a bright laugh spread over his features. I had touched a chord which vibrated sensibly to his feetings, and a topic upon which he

lelighted to speak.

In the brief conversation which followed he told me the second number of his paper, "Copway's American Indian," edited and published by himself, would be out in a few days. He has about five hundred subscribers, and publishes an edi-tion of three thousand, hoping to bring his list of subscribers up to that number. He belongs to the Ojibway tribe of Indians, and says his people number about thirty thousand, re-siding in Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. His father is the chief of the Canada division, where he says his people have mostly given up the wandering life and th chase, and live almost entirely by a survey of the pro-way is intelligent, has travelled some in Europe, has the pro-mise of several distinguished literary gentlemen to write for his paper, and will probably make an interesting and useful journal. Let his brother editors give him a fair chance. BIRD'8-EYE.

BOSTON, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1851.

My last sketch closed with an interview with Rev. George Copway, son of the Ojibway chief mainly to the history, present condition, and future prospects of the North American Indians. This is an interesting field of labor; and if the editor proves himself competent to the task, it is one The tonnage of the Collins line of steamers is equal to it their aid. The aboriginal editor is evidently foundations of our institutions; and at these points of his paper devoted to the contemplated object, and well-conducted, might be sustained; but a more frequent publication would probably soon be crushed by the weight of its expenses, and would be very likely also to lose, in a measure, its interest and freshness by a dilution of its topics.

My where and when at the close of my last "Glimpse was in the cabin of the steamer Empire State, on Long Island Sound, Tuesday evening, eleven o'clock. It was too warm in the cabin to sleep comfortably, so after a brief nap I turned out, between two and three o'clock, on our arrival at Newport, where the steamer landed nearly half her passengers and a considerable quantity of freight. This occupied about an hour's time, and another hour carried us to Fall River, where we were transferred from the floating palace to the carriage of the iron horse, and galloped away to Boston. We reached the "city of notions" about seven o'clock yesterday morning. It was commencement day at old Harvard, and I stepped into one of the long Cambridge omnibuses i Brattle street and went out to this ancient and honored seat equal in capacity to railroad cars. The one I was in carried between twenty and thirty inside passengers, and perhaps a dozen upon the top.

When we arrived at Cambridge the commencement pro cession had already entered the chapel, and the young gradusting gentlemen had commenced "saying their pieces." Fifteen or twenty years ago it would have been a hopeless task for a late comer to attempt to get within sight or sound of a commencement performance, on account of the crowd. minished. Perhaps it is because our colleges do not change with the changes of time-do not sufficiently adapt themselves immovable and unchanging pyramids in the intellectual any strong characteristics they are all on the conservative side. action in the diminution of public interest in "commencement day," less than it was three years ago. The chapel where the ex-But let us descend the bread stairway and look on the deck ercises were held was nearly filled, but by no means crowded,

"Lancers" find their headquarters at a hot el in the neight and was seen and heard no more. Then "all aboard" bothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood, where they are served with a most a umptuous dinbothood with a umptuous dinbothood with a most a umptuous dinbothood with a most a umptuous dinbothood with a umptuous dinbothood wit nwealth of Massachusetts 1, rots the bill. The graduating class of this commencement numbered

sixty-one, thirty of whom had exercises assigned them for the stations passed on this division of the road mance. As a general remark, it would be bu t just to cha well-delivered, and would compare well with the aver age of dom." It was handled with ability, and with a comprehensive grasp of the subject, showing that harmony, beauty, and life in the works of nature depend upon loyalty and obedience mark I wish to make is this, that when the speaker eloquenty enforced the obligation and the necessity of loyalty and

Gore Hall," the beautiful library building, where a procession was re-formed, consisting of those who were entitled to make one hold b breath. Our whole ride over the mounocement dinner, and marched to Harvard Hall. where that important part of the exercises of the day was no doubt satisfactorily performed. The procession, I should think, numbered three or four hundred, perhaps rising four The valleys and pins below us were shut from our view by the nundred, and as all the previous graduates of the university are entitled to the dinner, it is rather remarkable that the number is not larger. I remained no longer, but returned to

of the house more strongly than any thing else in the com-

This morning (Thursday) I went again to Cambridge to itness the performances before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The oration, by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, exhibited very marked ability, and was full of interest. His subject was the American mind, its origin, its character, and its destiny. He traced that origin far back among the nations from which we sprang, and described the history and characteristics of those nations in their various stages of progress up to the time of the planting of these colonies, and showed how and from what sort of materials the American mind was moulded and formed and became what it is. He then described, with much power and eloquence, its present character and probable destiny. He believes that decidedly the strongest impress upon the American mind and charac'er comes through the Puritan channel of the Pilgrims. He believes in the perpetuity of our institutions. He thinks the origin, growth, and characteristics of the American mind give sure promise of a nation, which, for durable greatness, stable progress, and improvement of the race, shall far exceed any thing that the world has ever seen. The two great anchors which he believes will hold our republic from being swept away and lost

bring a speedy close to his publishing enterprise. A weekly ago. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT supplied the place, and read a poem, or parts of a poem, which he had probably prepared for another occasion, and which strongly fixed the attention of the audience for nearly an hour, and was received with much applause. The general subject was "progress." It was full of sparkling wit, sharp antithesis, and glowing imagery. BIRD'S-EYE.

> The views of a country seen from a railroad car flying at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour may, with great truth, be called "glimpses." On the 3d July instant I enjoyed such glimpses on the Erie Railroad, in a ride from Binghamton to New York; and it seems to me it must be difficult to find any where else, in an eight hours' ride, so many views of various beauty, and so much grand and magnificent scenery. Binghamton is put down on the cards at 216 miles from New York. We continue to ascend the valley of the Susquehanna for nearly thirty miles before attempting to pass the mountain ridge that divides its waters from the Delaware. Some of the views of the Susquehanna, before plunging into the mountains and losing sight of it altogether, are beautiful beyond description. Twenty-six miles from Binghamton we pass the Starrucca Viaduct, one of the noblest and most costly bridges in the country, being twelve hundred feet long, a hundred and ten feet in height, and three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Two miles further on we come to the Cascade Bridge, another of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the country. Here is a deep narrow gorge, called Cascade Ravine, which yawns to the depth of nearly two hundred feet, and which must be leaped over a dozen times a day by the snorting iron horse with his long train of cars. The leap across is two hundred and fifty feet, and this distance is spanned by a single wooden arch, having a curve of fifty feet, and resting at each end in the solid rock that bounds the gorge. Upon this single arch the bridge is constructed, and the cars pass over. The cascade bridge is a noble triumph of mechanic art. The architect was Mr. JOHN FOWLER. Gen. SCOTT. on seeing a train of cars pass over it, is said to have remarked, The man who could throw a cow-path over that gulf deserves a crown."

An ascent of four miles further, after passing Cascade of the Delaware and the Susquehanna were united, and a highway was opened from the ocean to the lakes. At the quently that particular design of Napier press worked all summit there is a heavy cut through the mountain about half others out of use for newspapers of large editions. a mile in length, portions of it two hundred feet deep, and mostly through the solid rock. The cost of this cut was over Sereno Newton, (the author of one of the best books of tables

feet, and this brings us to "Deposit," rather a pleasant vil-lage, with a population of about twelve hundred, who carry most skilful and ingunious machinists who have flourished swiftly filed by an ingenious machinists.

Under the vectorumstances I found no difficulty in entering on an extensive business in tanting. This is considered an the chapel, and even reaching a central position. President important station on the road, and is well provided with stargarded for years as among the ripe spans as was look. If well in his elevated seat upon the centre ion buildings and extra cars and engines. An elegant new the city. He was born in the of the stage, and rai. ed his Oxford cap with dignity as the actel is erected here, called the Oquaga House. In front of graduating students su. comively approached to perform their he station is the Oquaga creek, a bright stream, leaping away respective exercises. Up on the right hand of the President oward the Delaware. We had to wait at this station, on respective exercises. Up on the right hand of the President oward the Delaware. We had to wait at this station, on of the university sat the n. we and young Governor of the he "turn-out," for about half an hour for the express train to those built on the models of Napier, Miller, or Cowper, of State, Mr. Bourwall, who is, ex officio, and by ancient rom New York to arrive and pass us. In the mean time sus om, a necessary appendage of commencement. He is ome of the passengers took refreshments, some gathered full-took the representative of the State on t. he occasion, and is present at the expense of the State. On commencement morning the scenary. Presently the shrill whistle was heard in the Governor, with his suite, is escort of from Boston to Cambridge by the "Lancers," one of the t. uest military companies in the country, and, while his Exce. lency attends combined the country, and, while his Exce. lency attends combined the mountain pass above mencement exercises and cate commence went dinner, the wind the Delaware. We had to wait at this station, on double-cylinder printing press, which was found so superior to those built on the medels of Napier, Miller, or Cowper, of England, as to cause the latter to be gradually abandoned in this country. From that time (1830) until increasing bodily infirmities forced the old gentleman to give up the business to this country. Then this country. Then the mean time to the medels of Napier, Miller, or Cowper, of the mean time to the sepress train to those built on the medels of Napier, Miller, or Cowper, of the mean time to the sepress train to those built on the medels of Napier, Miller, or Cowper, of the mean time to the sepress train to those built on the medels of Napier, Miller, or Cowper, of the sepress train to the se ghty or ninety miles, through scenery most diversified and Chanceten, Stockport, Equinunk, Hankins, Calicoon, Narrowsburg, Mast Hope, Luckawaxen, Barryembenismens on to one hand, presented a pleasing contrast to our deshing dang cars on the other hand, braving preci-

pitous heights on to very river's brink.
At Port Jerris th the canal and railroad of the Delaware, al seek their way by different routes to Hadeen. The fir task of the railroad, on leaving the beautiful village of Po Jervis, is to climb and pass the Shawangunk mountains; ne to accomplish this in the first instan for some miles wis around the breast of the mountain, bigh above the valley sich spreads far and wide below, some-times diving thirgh deep rock-cuts, and sometimes gliding tains was accomplied by one of the heaviest thunder-showers
I ever witnessed it seemed as if the windows of heaven were thick falling was; the mountain above up looked misty and dim; the lightness flickered and flashed with fearful near-ness; the heavy-hunders rolled and severberated from peak o peak; whilese snorting iron horse with his pond as if rejoicing the war of the elements around him. Al-BIRD'S-EYE.

EDIORS CORRESPONDENCE.

The History of the Improvements in the Power Printing ress.—R. M. Hoe's lightning press, or "Hoe's last Fast Press."—The Hoes' printing press and saw-making establishment, &c.

NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1851. none receive nore attention from strangers than Hoe's "Lightning Puting Press." I therefore conclude that I can elect no more appropriate subject for this letter of my series than some accent of the invention and operation of the improvement of se printing press, and of the now celebrated manufactory on the Brothers Hoe.

Their father the founder of the business howse, merica in 172 or '93 from Leicestershire, Cangland,) at Grant Thorburn, (Laurie Tod,) though not of age, establishment on this side of the Atlantic manufact hand-preses to any extent; Wells, of Hartford, gi after building a few, and Adam Ramage, of Phili confining his business to the construction of screw made in part of wood.

In 18|8 GEORGE CLYMER, of Philadelphia, Invent "Columbian Press," which was patented in this count England, and came extensively into use here at leas was the first press employed in this country whose comtion of legers was so arranged as, by a single "pull of bar," to trint two pages of the newspaper at once, and i certain that it did its work more expeditiously, and with less labor than the Ramage press, then generally in use

In 18/9 or '20 the firm of Mr. Hoe commenced building power pesses, with but indifferent success. The London Times daims to have first used them in 1814, but it is beyond doubt tme that Mr. Walker, then and now the publisher of the Lordon Weekly Dispatch, had such a machine in successful operation in advance of the Times. After Hoe & Co. has pursued their experiments for some time, Treadwell, of Bostin, produced a machine, which, answering so well, they gare up their projects, pocketed the expense, and, conthey gave up their projects, pocketed the expense, and, con-tracting with Daniel Fanshaw, of this city, then the printer for the Rible and Tract Societies, who had purchased an infor the Bible and Tract Societies, who had purchased an interest in Treadwell's patent, they commenced to construct this machine, building the first for the Tract Society, and the resting on eighteen arches. The cost of this bridge was next for the Bible Society. Their third order was from the office of the National Intelligencer, for a set of book-presses, on which the "American State Papers" and some other works were printed. Immediately afterwards the Boston Advertiser purchased one: thus they gradually came into use.

The Treadwell press stood without a rival in this country until 1825 or '26, when Mr. Walker, of the New York Daily | then in Euro Advertiser, and Mr. Charles King, of the New York Ameri- his stateme can, in conjunction, imported from England the first doublecylinder press worked in the United States. Tapes were used on this machine for carrying in the paper, as at present generally in England. Our paper being thinner than the was not accepte English, the tapes were found very troublesome, so no other precisely such press was brought over the Atlantic. This was Napier's original double cylinder invention.

In the course of 1829 or '30 the proprietors of the National Intelligencer imported from England a single cylinder press of novel construction, but, owing to pecuniary losses, were unable Bridge, brings us to the grand mountain pass called the to release it from the New York custom-house. While lying "Summit," the highest elevation attained by the road be- therein, the late Major Noah (then surveyor of that port) had it tween New York and Lake Erie, being 1,366 feet above the put together by the only person-Mr. Hoe-who could make it tween New York and Lake Erie, being 1,366 feet above the put together by the only person—Mr. Hoe—who could make it streets, in this city, at level of the ocean. Here the blesk mountains and the "ever-work. Previous to its reshipment to Europe, the duties upon whole block. The main hundred feet on two streets. lasting bills" seemed to present almost insuperable barriers to it not being paid, the Major authorized Mr. Hoe to make the construction of the road; but the skill of the engineer and the energy and perseverance of the company at last triumphed.

The portion of the company at last triumphed.

two hundred thousand dollars.

From the summit we descend for eight miles, at the rate of forty-five feet to the mile, making three hundred and sixty

regarded for years as among the ripest mathematica.' scholars of

factured hardly any other fast power-presses but the single cylinder of his own combination and Newton's double-side of this story of the main building they cylinder press; and from that day dates the unapproached cutti ng teeth in wheels and racks, for which superiority of the United States in the production of the fast-working press. No part of the old world used any thing equal to them until the invention of Applegarth's last-made for the reenufacture of single and doub machine, now used only by the London Times and the Illus-trated News, which throws off from 8,000 to 9,000 sheets quite a number of relf-acting side lethes, was patented in this country about 1830 or 1831) that the writer, on examining the published description of that marries are recognise no essential difference between them. of the "Washington and "Smith" hand of the "Washington" and "Smith" hand of the "Wash rather than dispatch, the Adams power press, with various im

they added the business of making saws to their shready by But to return to my account of Hoes' manufacturing house in the manufacture of printing presses, printers' furniture, &c. In 1837 Mr. R. M. Hoe went to England with a valuable improvement in grinding saws, which he petented storing rooms. Their iron and brase toundry is in a different process. in both countries. He has used it extensively ever since. building, one hundred by forty feet, wherei work is moulded. Still another building, sixt country worthy of his attention, and on his return Mr. B. H. country worthy of his attention, and on his return Mr. B. H.

Day complained that the Newton double-cylinder (then the fastest press in this hemisphere) was too slew for the increased circulation of the New York Sun. So he soon produced an improvement which did fifty per cent. more work in the same time and at the same expense, throwing off from five to six thousand about within the hour. This was a combination of the three thousand about within the hour. and sheets within the hour. This was a combination of generally used here to this day. It is called "Hoe's doublecylinder press." The National Intelligencer continues to be
wesked on one of these machines. The firm are called on
much more frequently for them and for the single cylinder
press of his father, with more recent improvements of R. M.

Hoe, than for any other descriptions of power-press.

The great triumph of the art, "The Lightning press," or "Here are, of course, the trip-hammers of the several crease of the editions of the leading journals of the several crease of the editions of the several crea great Atlentic coast cities. In their efforts to work them off in season, the printers would increase the speed of all these buildings, with pipes convenient for the exting ment of an accidental fire. In the counting-room is they were commanly meeting with accidents. In 1842, Morse's telegraphing instruments, from which the wire they were commanded in the color of the counting reader speed, in the began experimenting to obtain greater speed, meeting with in urracountable difficulties in the effort to deliver the printer's sheets all from one place, as in his firs liver the printed sheets all from one place, as in his firs by touch of mag On this po int he was forced to rest and study. While been employed by the proprietors of any oth type on the cy linder, that operation in his judgment being seary, and the previous experiments of all to that end proprietors of any other proprietors, and the previous experiments of all to that end proprietors of any other office is in its old location in Golds of five first office is in its old location in Golds or first office is in its old location in Golds or first office is not by one hundred fact of ground. The

sheets within the hour, count or made one is to be assity as one of but feur, which Mr. H. desired then to once. They produce. This prophecy has already been realized; for three hundre those eight-cylinder press, used now in printing the Normal Normal York Sun's daily edition, works off 20;000 copies per York Sun's daily edition, works off 20;000 copies per born, as the hour with ease. The idea occurred to him in the springs to the county, New York, where he was principally engaged in building ridges. He married there, and returning to the city in 1'98 or '99, went into business as a carpenter and joiner. In 1802 or '3 he took into partnershi p two brothers of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the county of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the invention of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the county of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the county of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the county of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the county of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. We have the county of these mechines, which was completed and in operation. much elated with his novel position, and seems to be success. I hope he may not be disappointed. He had published one number, and the second was about going to press with an edition of three thousand, though he had but five hundred subscribers. And yet he told me he contemplated publishing his paper tri-weekly in the fall. The cream's shows how much he stands in need of judicious advisers in his business matters. I told him I thought that was a matter which should be well considered before he attempted it; and I wish now I had remonstrated with him more it; and I wish now I had remonstrated with him more it; and I wish now I had remonstrated with him more it; and I wish now I had remonstrated with him more it; and I wish now I had remonstrated by the death of his wife, which occurred a few days arinst the idea, for I think it would be sure to strongly against the eight-cylinder press was made for the New York and pressed on the substitute of the audience. In closing his address, which occupied about an fully in 1802 or '30 took into pertnessal p two brothers going to press with an edition of three thousand, though he audience. In closing his address, which occupied about an hour and a quarter, he paid a beautiful tribute to the memory by two orothers of these was completed and in operation of these excents of these days of the eachience, which was completed and in operation of these days of the comber of that you be took into pertnessal p two brothers, his original the invention. Mr. S. immediately ordered and in operation of these mechines, which was completed and in operation of these mechines, which occupied one in 1802 or '30 took into pertnessal p two brothers in 1802 or '31 took into pertnessal p two brothers in 1802 or '32 took took into pertnessal p two brothers in 1802 or '32 took became to the substance of the suddence. In closing his addressal, which success of the place for every build-dity. In 1802 or '33 to took into pertne cording to the width of the sheet to be worked on it. Last the sun, while the large demand for them from all civilized year the eight-cylinder press was made for the New York Sun at a cost of \$20,000. It has printed at the rate of as many as 24,000 impressions within the hour. The expense of attendance on the eight-cylinder press is double that on the enterprising bouse, does not appear to be more than thirtyfour the advantage being almost entirely in the speed with which it works. The types are secured upon and form a portion of the circumference of the large cylinder; the remainder of the cylinder is used for an inking distributing surface, to which ink is supplied by a fountain beneath it. The large cylinder being put in motion, the form of types thereon is in succession carried to eight-impression cylinders, arranged at proper distances around it, to give impression to the sheets introduced by eight persons, (feeders,) one attending each cylinder. The printed sheets are carried from the impressionoles at both ends of the machine. In each space between the impression cylinders are two inking-rollers, which take a supply of ink from the large distributing surface and ink the supply of ink from the large distributing surface and ink the surface of the types as they pass. Each page is secured on a detached segment of the large cylinder, called a "turtle," by nears of wedge-shaped cast steel column rules, and screws to office, too, suffered considerably, the magnet being destroyed,

nd the types together; the column rules are straight, being and the office wires being more or less melted. More or rallel with the axis of the cylinder, while the cross rules

after the press of Mr. Hoe was in operation of Philadelphia, that is, in 1847, Mr. Applegarth he type are set on cylinders revolving on a perpenis. In February, 1847, the Ledger press may be ave been in constant daily use, while the Times was ted on Applegarth's last improved machines after Codnecticut, died in that city on the 16th, at the age of 93. only prin Septembe In Dece

mber, 1848, the Times stated it to be utterly imwork a press with the type on horizontal cylinder pe, reminding the proprietors of that journal of of the Revolution. nce to the performance ress, offered to wager its value in money against r that in one month he would put up such a should work off two sheets for every one the Ledger's agreement with M is just double that n

twice as many sheet

I need hardly add

two hundred and fifty revolut apply "Hoe's patent grinding feelly true and uniform thickn is the only one here known to But one man is required to plements. On the Broome ont, the saws are toothed by

On the Sheriff a treet side of the fourth etory their self-

meturing failed. He sat up until daylight making notes and of the next report of the next

seven years of age.

The different Telegraph offices of Philadelphia were enliened, and the persons engaged in them were amused, by the repeated and frequent entrance and explosion of the "thunderbolts," er accumulations of atmospheric electricity into the surcharges of the wires. In the Morse office; No. 101 Chestnut street, the discharges resembled the frequent firing of musketry .- The only material damage sustained was the desylinders by tapes, and are laid in heaps with precision on struction of one magnet, though several were more or less injured out the line. Between Philadelphia and New York numerous poles were shattered, in the vicinity of Princeton damege was sustained at a number of points on the line, and segments of a circle. The speed of this machine is limited v by the ability of the "feeders" to supply the sheets erty. Each feeder can conveniently supply 2,500 sheets will be little or no interruption to the business of the public. The House office in Boston suffered in having magnets destroyed, and the different lines suffered, we understand, considerably on the outside.

> He had enjoyed unusual health for one of his age, and on the day before his death he was able to walk about the house. own last improvement ; and Mr. Hoe, who was On the 4th of July he rode in the procession with the soldiers

them with reference to the performance of ss, offered to weger its value in money against that in one month he would put up such a should work off two sheets for every one Applegarth's within the hour. The tender I, though the declaration of the newspaper, an assault on his veracity, was not teken on alleged by the proprietors of the Times oe's improvement was the terms of their r. Applegarth. It may be remarked that Is required to work the English machine eccessary for the American, which prints within the same time. The tender of the Times of HEAVY LAWSUIT-THE FANNY WRIGHT CASE -The

VISITERS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR .- As nearly at can be accretained not less than five thousand six hundred r assengers have left Boston, Philadelphia, and New York & ce the 5th ont, the saws are toothed by a constantly in operation.

If y and then the saws are no, requiring the attention.

About 1, 400 went in steamships, and 1,200 in packet ships.